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in all cases.

HOWARD BRIGGS,
Editor and Publisher "Indiana Press."

C. W. BROWN,
Editor and Publisher "Banner."

Speech of W. M. Fishback, of Fort
Smith, Arkansas.

Delivered at a Union Meeting, held at
Little Rock, Arkansas, October 31st,
1863.

Allow me, gentlemen, to address you
as my fellow citizens. And I thank God
that I can say fellow citizens! A native
and a resident of the South—with all my
interests—all the recollections of the
past and all my hopes of the future iden-
tified with the South; it is with heartfelt
earnestness that to citizens of Arkansas,
I can still say fellow citizens. God grant
that when my temples shall have been
whitened with the locks of age, I may
even then, to men of the South, and men
of the North, still be able to say, fellow-
citizens.

It has been but a few short months
since I stood in your midst, an advocate
of peace and Union! But the passions
of the hour were too high. Our appeals
were unheard. Then, peace and plenty,
and prosperity smiled on our land! Now
ruin, devastation, poverty, mourning and
war meet us on every hand! Then, a
census revealed an amount of prosperity
the world never before saw! Now, a
census in the dominions of the dead
would reveal an increase of its population
unexampled in its dismal annals! I have
come among you again, fellow-citizens,
now that the progress of events has
brought us all to calmness and reflection,
and ask that you allow me to give you a
brief history of the origin and character
of this rebellion, and, if I have time,
to contrast it with the character of the war
on the part of our Government. And
before I begin, I would beg you to bear
in mind, gentlemen, that your speaker is
a southern man, who, during his life, has
resided in the South, and that he has,
from his infancy up, been a slaveholder.

But while it is true that I have ever
lived in the South, it had not been my
fortune ever to have been quite so far
South until I made my home in Arkan-
sas. I here found, what I had before be-
lieved to exist, a sort of southern patri-
otism—a kind of southern chivalry—a
species of southern heroism, the great
mistake of which, was to get out of
the Union as speedily as possible. It
was necessary for me to say that
that kind of heroism, to that sort of
chivalry, to that species of patriotism, I
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tutional legislation, it becomes a matter
of the gravest importance, so to direct
and restrain the political ambition of a
country, as to render it subservient to the
ends of good government. I am apt to
think this can be effected only by with-
drawing both the motive and the means
for overthrowing the Government. Let
me illustrate. The English Government,
as it now stands, is among the most sta-
ble on earth, because there is neither the
motive nor the means, on the part of her
ambitious men, for the overthrow of the
throne. Her monarchs are hereditary.
When the throne becomes vacant, by
death or otherwise, public opinion is so
firmly set in favor of the successor, that
no man, how ambitious soever, will dare
aspire to the vacant seat! But such was
not the case when, under the West Saxons,
I think her monarchs were elected
for life. Then the crown was open to the
aspirations of all—the rich and the poor
alike. Only one candidate of
course could be successful. Nor could the
rest give up their fondly cherished
aspirations, nor yet could they afford to
wait for his term of office to expire—
being for life. To overthrow the incumbent
was the only alternative! Accord-
ingly civil wars were quite frequent. So
when, in the declining days of Rome, the
Emperors were elective for life, the un-
successful candidates could neither afford
to wait for the incumbent to die, nor yet
give up their aspirations. Here there
was a strong incentive to overthrowing
the Government; standing armies fur-
nished the means. Accordingly Rome
became the theatre of a great national
tragedy, upon whose stage Emperor suc-
ceeded Emperor, and civil war succeeded
civil war, almost in as quick succession
as the changes of the moon, until finally
the Imperial crown was sold by the army,
from the block, at public auction. And
here too we have the most striking ex-
amples of secession and its disastrous
consequences. Political demagogues then,
as now, taking advantage of local pas-
sions and local prejudices, aroused the
people to breaking loose from their Gov-
ernment, and establish petty and inde-
pendent empires. And what were the
results? Where is mighty Rome now?

Now, when our constitution was framed,
there was a party who was in favor
of making our President elective for life.
But our fathers were advised of the dan-
gers in such a case from political ambi-
tion, and wisely made our Presidential
term of only four years duration. So
that the disappointed aspirants for Presi-
dential honors chose rather to wait the
expiration of a term, than to undertake
the hazardous attempt to overthrow the
Government. Under this wisely regu-
lated system we prospered and were happy
and free from civil commotion. But un-
happily there was an institution in our
midst, which by its workings, was de-
signed to doom the political aspirations of
one great section of our country to per-
manent disappointment. They struggled
against this inevitable result for many
years, by attempts to "keep up the bal-
ance of power" between the sections.
But in vain! Slavery repelled emigra-
tion from the South—retarded its de-
velopment and gave that section in which
it did not exist, so great a preponderance
as to render all such attempts failures.

The fact stood and stared the South in
the face, that she must either abolish
slavery, destroy the Union, or content
herself with political inferiority in the
Union. Many of the Southern States
meditated, as the remedy, gradual em-
ancipation. But there was one State which
had always hated democratic institutions,
(and indeed has not adopted them to this
day,) which had hated the revolution and
had been dragged into it by force. That
State was South Carolina. She was
not willing to give up an institution which
gratified her tendencies to an aristo-
cracy. She therefore preferred to
break up the Union as the remedy. Cal-
houn took the lead in this treasonable
work. But he saw that he could not
unite the South in any such attempt.
The revolution was too fresh in their
memories. Its benefits and blessings too
numerous and too apparent. The very
men who had fought and bled in that
glorious struggle were yet alive. They
loved to gather about their firesides and
with their children to fight over again
the bloody battles of that bloody war.
Talk to these men of destroying a Union
which had cemented with their best
blood! Calhoun was, therefore, forced
to look about him for a scheme by which
he could get South Carolina out of the
Union—alone and by herself. To this
end he started his celebrated doctrine of
"States' rights," and "concurring major-
ities." Perhaps some of you are not
aware of what he meant by this latter
doctrine. Allow me to explain. He held
that a majority of the votes in Congress
should not prevail unless that majority
was composed of a concurring majority
of each State. Or, in other words, if
South Carolina has, for example, ten
votes in Congress, and Virginia fifteen,
and the entire fifteen from Virginia favor
a measure which only four, or a minority
of the ten from South Carolina favor,
the measure should not pass. Because this
would be equivalent to Virginia ruling
over South Carolina. But that there should
be a concurring majority from each State
a majority of the fifteen from Virginia,
a majority of the ten from South Caro-
lina in favor of the measure before
should become a law.

This was very plausible in theory, and
fair from its plausibility to entrap
people of the United States, and to
commit them to a doctrine which if it did
not acknowledge the right of South Caro-
lina to secede, in the event of the pas-
sage of a law to which she was opposed,
would at least stop us from carrying
it into effect. For what would have been
the result had we ac-
knowledge the doctrine? A law is
passed. All the votes in Congress, per-
haps, are in favor of it, except a pack-
et majority of the representatives of South
Carolina. We will not allow one State
to rule all the rest, when the thing is
brought practically before us. We pass

the law despite the failure of South Caro-
lina to concur. She secedes. But we
are committed. We have acknowledged
that we ought not to have passed the law.
We have, by our own confession, out-
raged South Carolina. How can we
then, with any show of right, force her
to submit? This was just the thing this
wily statesman saw would result, if he
could once get the people committed to
his doctrine. But, thank God, the peo-
ple were not so gullible. They repudi-
ated both creeds. He, however, strenu-
ously contended for them, and in 1862,
when a tariff was passed in which South
Carolina did not concur, he threatened
nullification on this very ground. But
Jackson swore—and South Carolina got
scared! Nullification fell still-born!

By this time the coffin-gin was in-
vented, and slavery had become more
profitable. Now a scheme was set on
foot by the politicians of all the cotton
States, "to fire the Southern heart, in-
struct the Southern mind, and to precipi-
tate the cotton States into a revolution."
Slavery was their best pretext! Around
this they could rally a sectional party,
and thus, as they fondly hoped, ultimate-
ly dissolve the Union. They set them-
selves to work accordingly. In the Con-
gress they opposed every measure which
was calculated to strengthen
the Union and a fraternal feeling,
they favored every measure that tended
to drive the sections wider apart. They
took extreme sectional grounds in order
to drive the North to the opposite ex-
treme. They even opposed the sacred
right of petition!

Out of the legislature they did "fire the
Southern heart," they did "instruct the
Southern mind." They rallied around this
sectional interest—slavery—a sectional
passion! They aroused sectional pre-
judices! They excited sectional pride!
They stimulated sectional bitterness and
sectional hate! They appealed to the
pride of the rich and to the avarice of
the poor! They addressed the chivalry
of youth and the ardor of the female sex
—in each ear whispering appropriately—
"To the rich they pictured a nation in
which they were to be the nobility, and
the negro the peasant. And they con-
vinced their too willing ears, that they
had the only true basis of an aristocracy
—in which the line of demarcation be-
tween the noble and the peasant was to
be that of color and race. They told them
too, that the poor whites, after fighting
their battles for them, would emigrate
when once a nobility was established, and
thus leave only the negro and the negro
to the poor they held out hopes of ag-
grandizement in the general confusion of
war."

To the young they pictured a great
Cottonian Kingdom, swaying the com-
merce of the world, and themselves the
chivalric founders! The revolution was
to be eclipsed—the valorous deeds of our
fathers laid quite in the shade! And to
woman—Ah! that was the unkindest
cut of all!—to woman, ever too ready to
be allured by dreams of glory, they held
up the mothers and wives and daughters
of our revolution! (It is not the first
time that woman has been tempted of
the devil—nor yet the first time the
world has suffered from her too yielding
temper.)

When they had thus "instructed the
Southern mind" and "fired the Southern
heart," Mr. Lincoln is elected by the
constitutional votes of the people. This is
their miserable pretext for "precipitating
the Cotton States into a revolution." So
South Carolina secedes—then another
Cotton State—then another, &c. The
Border States, which are more interested
in this slavery question, refuse to secede.
Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, comes forward
with a plan by which to reconstruct
what he calls the broken Union. And
here let me say, these Cotton State men
made a great mistake in not taking the
Border State men into their intimate
councils. Hunter, in all innocence, let
the "sear out." They had not instructed
him fully in his part of the programme.
What was his plan of compromise? He
represents a State that owns negroes
than any other, and that has lost more
than all the Cotton States combined.
Surely he will see that slavery is protect-
ed, if indeed fear for slavery is the real
cause of the secession. But does he seek
to protect slavery? Oh! no, no! He
says just enough about slavery to cloak
his real designs and then comes right up
to the point at once—he (and here a
thread upon which hangs a tale)—pro-
poses that there be two Presidents—one
from each section! Another Border State
man comes forward and seeks—what?
—to secure slaves from threatened dan-
ger? No, sir; but that we have alternate
Presidents—one from the South, the next
from the North, and so on! And, sir,
if we had granted either of these requests,
we might have postponed this war of po-
litical ambition. But certainly by no
compromise looking merely to the inter-
ests of slavery.

This war, then, is but history repeating
itself. It was a necessity! It was in-
evitable. So long as slavery exists (I dis-
cuss this question in the spirit of philo-
sophy, and not in the spirit of the parti-
zan) in the South, and so long as its ten-
dency is to give the North the political
preponderance, thus closing the door
upon the aspirations of Southern politi-
cians, so long will there be the elements
of discord in our midst! Such, then, is,
in my judgment, the origin of this war.
What has been its history? From its in-
ception to the present moment, it has
shown itself but the desperate efforts of
vanquished ambition! Its leaders met at
Washington in December, 1860, walked
up to the sacred volume of God's Holy
Truth, and in the presence of their Mak-
er, took a solemn oath to support that
very Constitution, whose overthrow they
were even then meditating! Scarcely had
that oath ascended to the ears of the re-
cording angel before these same men
were in midnight caucus, plotting treason
and rebellion—passing resolutions call-
ing upon their Governors to seize the
United States forts and arsenals, and the

telegraph! Let us draw a picture of that
memorable caucus. Its characters fur-
nish ample material. It is night! The
tolling of the city clock admonishes us
that it is the solemn hour of midnight!
Their resolutions have passed! A pause
ensues! A distinguished member rises!
He had advocated disunion once before,
had run for Governor of his State on
that issue, in 1851, and had been defeat-
ed. He is apprehensive he would test
the temper of that dark audience, he
would see that they would support him,
as if he would peer into the future and
measure the hopes of success! It is Jef-
ferson Davis, of Mississippi! He begins,
"Mr. Speaker and gentlemen! All ears
are open, all eyes upon the distinguished
speaker. 'This is an important enter-
prise, gentlemen, in which we are about
to embark! We have but just taken an
oath before God as in presence of our
own consciences to support the Constitu-
tion of the United States, and, sir—'
A muttering grumble is heard in one
corner. Wigfall, of Texas, springs to
the floor, all livid with rage and passion.
"Prate not to me of Constitution and
conscience! Sir, if I had a conscience
so tender as to offer any, even the slight-
est objection to breaking the damnable
bonds that bind me to that accursed
Constitution, I would kneel here and
pray the God of Heaven to send a spe-
cial messenger, hailing from Heil to
speak that conscience so perfectly and so
heroically as that it would resist the
appeals of every virtue, that not all the
eloquence of all the angels would ever
reach it! Sir, we are on the eve of a
great revolution and gentlemen of tender
consciences should stand out of the way!
[Applause.] We are in the midst of
events pregnant with war, and in times
like these we should leave our consciences
at home. I repeat it, sir, at home!
[Applause.] And for you, Mr. Davis,
you to whom we have looked as our lead-
er and our chieftain, you, who have
promised to stand by us through good
and through evil, report for you to be
prating of consciences and Constitutional
Sir, I know how to love the tender babe
that calls me father, but I would snatch
the nipple from its foolish gums, and
dash its brains out, had I so sworn, as
you've done to this." [Long continued
applause, with much excitement.] Order
order! cries the Speaker, Mr. Davis
has the floor. Mr. Davis, with a benig-
nant smile upon his now complacent
countenance, walks up to Mr. Wigfall,
with hand extended, "Go on, sir, and I
will follow. Whether thou goest I will
go, thy people shall be my people, thy
God my God!" They shake hands, all
rise and all shake hands, pledging mu-
tual utility to their treasonable cause!

They adjourn! Counters start for all
portions of the South, carrying the reso-
lutions and the glad tidings of that
memorable mutiny. The Governors do,
but too faithfully, the bidding of these
their masters! They seize upon the forts
and arsenals and upon the telegraphs—
And then commenced that system of ly-
ing, unparalleled in the history of infamy.
Every moment the telegraphic
wires are laden with false dispatches, fa-
voring their treasonable ends! Allow me
to give an instance, by way of illustration:
My colleague in the Arkansas Conven-
tion, received a dispatch, purporting to
have come from his wife in Fort Smith,
telling that everybody had "turned over
since Lincoln's inaugural"—to go for
secession by all means! It was on the
day that it was thought that we would
vote on the ordinance. He brought the
dispatch to me. I replied that it made
no difference to me if the people had
changed, I had not. Upon further con-
versation, he remarked that "this is my
wife's name to this dispatch, but it is
not the way she signs her name when she
writes to me." I suggested that he tele-
graph her, and see if she had indeed sent
the dispatch. He accordingly asked her
if she had telegraphed him. She replied
—no! This is but one of many—hun-
dreds.

Nor was this spirit, which marked the
caucus in Washington, confined to it. It
characterized every Convention in the
South. The Arkansas Convention is in
session. A bill, an infamous bill, is offer-
ed. Mr. Fishback opposes it. He ap-
peals to gentlemen's consciences and to
their honor. He sits down and Mr.
Johnson, of Desha, rises in reply. "Sir,
in times like these, gentlemen should not
be carrying around any such commodi-
ties as consciences. Sir, we are on a
missionary expedition, but in a mighty
revolution; so talk of conscience is ill-
timed and out of place!" He sits down
and Mr. Grace, of Jefferson, rises, still
in reply to Mr. Fishback. "Sir, I am
surprised to hear gentlemen talking of
conscience in an hour like this! We are,
sir, in the midst of war—on the eve of a
mighty revolution—and in times like
these, gentlemen should leave their con-
sciences at home. Yes, sir, at home!"
Great God! Leave our consciences at
home! What a startling announcement!
Leave our consciences at home!—Sir, I
predicted then, as I predict now—I do it
impelled by my sense of justice; I do it
impelled by my sense of the fitness of
things; I do it impelled by my belief in
the power of truth—I do it impelled by
my belief in the existence of a God—I
do it impelled by the teachings of all
past history and past experience—I pre-
dict that from the moment that Confes-
sion went up to the ears of the All-seeing
God, there was a frown upon his
countenance and a curse in his hand!
And that curse will fall, inevitably, crush-
ingly, overwhelmingly, fall upon a cause
conceived in such iniquity, and sweep it
so utterly from existence that annihi-
lation itself will wonder that it ever was.

And now, what has been the conduct
of this war? Shall I tell the Arkansians
what has been the conduct of this war?
Shall I tell men who have been "gathered
together as a hen gathers her brood"
under the protecting wings of Tom Hind-
man & Co., what the conduct of this in-
famous war has been? What right of
yours have they respected? What right
of yours have they not violated? What

principle of truth, of justice, of religion
or of humanity have they not outraged?
They have respected neither age, nor sex,
nor condition in the attainment of their
unholy ends! Nor have they regarded
your poverty, your age, your infirmity
nor, more yet than all, the appeals of
your suffering and helpless families,
thus thrown out upon the world, amid
the terrors of a devastating war, without
a protector and without a friend! And
when, true to the impulse of every true
American heart, you have fled to the
mountains to avoid the cruel rebel con-
scription, they have hunted you with
"negro dogs" and dragged you back into
the rebel ranks to fight against your wish-
es, your country and your flag; or as in
but too many instances, hung you up like
miserable convicts! Indeed, in Virginia,
in Mississippi, in Arkansas, all over the
South the tracks of this war have been
marked with iniquity and with blood!

And what were the arguments by
which the people were induced to secede?
Did they tell the people that our rights
were infringed or threatened? No, sir—
not. But, on the contrary, every single
seceding State has admitted that they had
no cause of complaint against the Fed-
eral Government! Virginia by a vote of
75,000 admitted it! North Carolina and
Tennessee, by overwhelming majorities
admitted it. Aye, South Carolina herself,
not by a mere vote of her people, but
solemnly and deliberately, in convention
assembled, admitted it. She had discus-
sed the subject thoroughly throughout
the State; she had selected her best and
ablest men for her convention; that con-
vention had selected its very best material
for a committee to draft a manifesto
setting forth to the world her reasons for
seceding. While that committee was out
a member of the convention moved to
instruct the committee to place their
secession upon the ground of the tariff.
Mr. Keitt opposes it. Said he, the tariff
is a triumph of the South—every single
member of your Representation in Con-
gress voted for it! Another member
moves to place it upon the ground of
danger to slavery. Another objects that
the border States ought to have taken the
lead, if this were the basis, and the world
will decide. Another says, Why, sir,
slavery was never so well guarded as now,
since the establishment of the Govern-
ment! What, then, was the ground as-
sumed in that manifesto? They simply
indulge in a political harangue on the
right of secession at pleasure—say that
some of the States have broken the con-
tract, and therefore they will avail them-
selves of this right! Here, then, was
a deliberate and a solemn admission
that they had no complaint against the
Government.

What then were their arguments?
Were they calm reasons addressed to
men bent on great and good purposes,
to men who act from high and ennobling
motives? No, sir, no! They were most
contemptible appeals to the basest pas-
sions of man!

The first and most potent of these ap-
peals was the cry of "D—d Abolition-
ism!" So thoroughly had they abused
the public mind and "fired the southern
heart" against the term abolitionism, that
no higher insult, no more fearful denun-
ciation could possibly be hurled against
an unfortunate victim than that fatal ap-
pellative—"D—d Abolitionist!"

If I were one of these men, I could
not look upon a blackened ruin, I could
not look upon a depopulated field, I could
not look upon a newly made grave, I
could not look upon a single track of
this devastating war, but that I could
hear, in reproaching tones, shrieking in
my shrinking and guilt stricken ear—
"Damned Abolitionist!" Thank God
the cry of "Abolitionist" from being
identified with love of country and op-
position to Treason, has become an ap-
pellation of respect! Heretofore a pas-
sage to popular odium, it has now become
a passport to popular favor and popular
esteem!

Another one of their arguments was
theory of "D—d submissionism!" If a
man dared to tell the people the truth, he
was a "D—d submissionist!" If a man
dared to love his country more than the
schemes of these demagogues, he was a
"submissionist!" This was the appeal
that I am ashamed to say most affected,
as it was designed most to affect, the
female ear!

I remember when a boy, I was one
Sabbath afternoon, strolling on the banks
of a tributary of the Rappahannock, and
heard behind some bushes, hard by, the
noise of some four or five of my father's
little negro boys, evidently engaged as
they were frequently engaged in "getting
up a fight!" I crept up unperceived
and found two smaller boys pitted against
each other, one having a clasp on his
head, and two larger ones hitting them
respectively on the back—saying, "Bill's
no coward, I know him well!" "Well,
I'll be d—d if Dick won't fight, you may
bet your bottom dollar that Dick's no
coward!" (If they had known the mean-
ing of the words they would have said
he was no submissionist!) Little did I
think when I saw these two little negroes
led into a fight (for they did fight) by
such appeals to that part of man's nature
which most assimilates him to the brute
—little did I then think that I was de-
signed soon to see two great sections of
my country pitted one against the other
—a chip upon the head of one—and that
chip the greatest, freest, happiest and
best government on earth—Demagogues
battering them respectively on the back,
and by such appeals to their baser pas-
sions, forcing them into a cruel and de-
vastating war! How humiliating! How
unutterably contemptible! As for me,
Sir, I thank God I am a "submissionist"
to the laws of my country! It is the
highest duty as it ought to be the highest
pleasure, of every patriot and Christian
to be a submissionist to the laws of his
country! How much more when those
laws are of his own making? Our Gov-
ernment would not last an hour—no

Government could last an hour, if its
people do not submit to the laws!

Another part of this process of "firing
the southern heart," was falsely to accuse
and abuse New England and indeed the
entire North! They taught the people
to regard their fellow-citizens of the
North as their enemies, and their inferi-
ors. They told them that our northern
brethren were playish, mercenary and
wanting in every generous sentiment.
Sir, this is false—false as hell! I
myself can attest that in basely—mal-
iciously false! I myself, for the past
eighteen months, have been a refugee
and a wanderer in the North; I have
travelled their country and visited their
people, without money, and often with-
out acquaintance—and wherever I jour-
neyed, or wherever sojourned, whether in
the mansion of the rich or the hut of the
poor, I was met with a kindness, a cour-
tesy, and a cordiality that shall not—
that cannot be, either early forgotten or un-
gratefully remembered!

And New England too! Sir, I have
never trod New England soil—I have
never breathed New England atmosphere—
I have never looked upon a New Eng-
land landscape—I have never even sym-
pathized with New England politics, or
New England religion—yet I never have,
and I trust I never shall, permit my
prejudices so to narrow my mind as to
blind my judgment to New England
merit! In piety, in learning, in indus-
try, in enterprise, in all the elements that
go to make up a great and flourishing
community, New England has not her
superior, if she has her equal, on this, or
any other, continent! All honor then
to New England! Sir, I honor the
South! I honor my own native and loved
Virginia (for with all her faults I love
her still!) But I honor New England
too! She helps to make my country the
great country that it is! Aye, I do more
than honor New England; I could hold
her up to the people of my own section
as an example worthy of their earnest
and assiduous imitation.

Such then fellow-citizens, is the origin,
and such the character of this most un-
holy Rebellion! It is not surprising
that a cause conceived in such iniquity,
and supported by such feeble props, is so
soon crumbling in ruin! The wonder is
that it should have lasted even so long!

And now what is

Our Duty?

Negro slavery, beyond all question has
been the occasion of all this war and woe!
But Negro slavery is dead!
Heretofore, later,
Let this announce!

And that fatal shaft was sent by the hand
of those who boasted themselves, par ex-
cellence, the champions of Slavery! The
question then for us to decide is shall
Negro slavery be resurrected? Never,
never, NEVER!

And yet, fellow-citizens, strange to
say, there is an effort being made to re-
establish this dangerous institution in our
State after the National armies shall have
been withdrawn! And stranger still the
Proclamation itself is being made sub-
servient to this end!

The Proclamation emancipates only
the slaves, now in the States to which it
applies, but fails to affect those which
may be brought here from Missouri, Ten-
nessee, Kentucky, &c., to which States it
does not apply. Nor is this all. Our
constitution prohibits our Legislature
from emancipating such. Yet these men
are teaching the people that the Procla-
mation finally settles the question, in
order to nullify it into a false security,
and to prevent any amendment to our
constitution. Thus they hope to make
Arkansas the receptacle of the slaves and
slave-owners of these unemancipated
States! But we must prevent it! As a
slave-owner I say, we must prevent it!
We will prevent it!

Sir, under what obligations are you to
slavery or to the slave-holder? For more
than a century, you have deferred to his
rights although inimical to your own
in deference to his rights you have, for
more than an hundred years, tolerated an
institution that was a burden upon your
energies and a blight upon your very best
interests! In deference to his rights you
have deprived yourself and your country
of Railways and other internal im-
provements! In deference to his rights
you have seen your children grow up
around you in ignorance, deprived of
Free-schools and discouraged in every
effort at Education! In deference to his
rights you have seen the poor of your
country reduced to a social position, de-
spised by even the very slave of his
wealthy slave-holding neighbor! All
this you have permitted and tolerated in
deference to the rights of about one in
fifty of your number!

Yet how have they deferred to your
rights? Ah! would for the honor of
the human race, that History might never
answer!

When, presuming upon your tolerance,
they would still further tax your pa-
tience, and, deaf to the appeals alike of
gratitude and of humanity, would drag
you into a cruel and relentless war for
their peculiar benefit, and in the exer-
cise of the most invaluable right of the
freeman, you dared to lift up your voice
in deprecation of so sad a calamity, they
spurned you with a halter! Nay,
more, they even assayed to deprive you
of the most sacred rights of the Ameri-
can citizen! Eighteen hundred freemen
of the State of Arkansas chose me to
represent them in their State Convention,
and because they dared to love their
Government and to deprecate war, I was
threatened, even before I took my seat,
with the fate of a convicted culprit!
Even before I reached this city, I was
solemnly warned by no less an official
than the Secretary of State, not to come
to our common capital, or I would be
hung! And when I reached this place,
I was again threatened with all the
malice, and all the terrors of a cowardly
Vigilance Committee! And yet again
on my return home from the legitimate
discharge of my legitimate duties, a rab-

ble with rum and rotten eggs beset my
path, (but were too cowardly to throw
them!) And why? Simply because I,
and you whom I represented, dared to
ask, and to doubt, if we were not edu-
cating too much to the rights of the
slaveholder when, in their behalf, he
would have us become traitors to our
country, and butchers of our brothers!

Nor is this all. When by treachery
and fraud your representatives in the
convention were left largely in the min-
ority—helpless and hapless minority—
from the defection of a number of the
pretended Union Delegates, and when, in
consequence a civil war threatened to
aggravate your calamities in the inter-
ests of humanity, you yielded still again



FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

The most important election that has ever taken place in the United States is to come off during the present year. The questions likely to be involved are of more vital importance to this country and to the world than any yet contested. The result of this election will not only be looked to with the most lively interest in this country, but will produce the most lively interest throughout Europe. England at the present time has her Southern or Rebel party that feels the most intense interest in every rebel success, and not only so, but are willing to risk the loss of millions for its success. Upon the other hand, there is a vast party of the people, mostly of the working classes, who are no less interested in the success of the Union. In this class is to be found the great moral and religious element of the British Government and their interest is intensified by the fact that progress in moral and religious sentiment—in knowledge—in universal liberty, are identified with the success of the Union. France is also deeply interested. Napoleon's schemes in colonizing Mexico and the South American Governments, depends greatly upon the success of the rebellion and of that party in the coming election which is known to so sincerely sympathize with the rebellion. Still the most intense interest is to be looked for on this side of the Atlantic. But of all who may feel interested, none will feel so intensely the result as the rebels. Their only hope of success now is in the defeat of the Union party, or, as they choose to call it, "the Lincoln Government." With the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, the establishment of the Confederate States is a failure. But upon the other hand, the success of the "peace-upon-any-terms party" would secure the success of the Confederacy.

Here, where there should be no division, but one party and that for the Union, there will be found the most bitter opposition. With the Union party, there will be but one question and that the Union of the United States maintained. All other questions will be subsidiary to this: such as the abolition of slavery in the seceded States, and all questions of trade and commerce. The doctrines that the sympathizers may openly advocate are not altogether certain yet. Probably the cry may be "the constitution as it was and negro-slavery maintained above all things"—"Peace—compromise—taxation—habeas corpus—free speech—free press, &c." The issues to be settled by the coming Presidential election will be very fairly seen by a careful view of the composition of the two parties to the coming presidential contest. Let it be remembered that neither the Union nor democratic parties are composed of masses of men of homogeneous sentiment. But that they are composed of various shades of opinions—each individual seeking and in the end identifying himself with that party which approaches nearest his sentiments. Thus the democratic party will consist of all who are opposed to the preservation of the Union by the force of arms—of all who sympathize with the rebellion and all rebels in disguise in the Border States, will be found voting with the Democracy. A party thus constituted, esteems the integrity of the Union as a trifling thing and not to be forcibly contended for, and without serious objection to a division and would not have the government preserved at the expense of the institution of slavery; looking upon this institution as just and essential to the establishment of the best form of government—as well as of those who desire a division. We have thus recapitulated that the elements of the party may be clearly seen. Upon the other hand the Union party will be constituted of all those who are in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Union by force of arms if necessary, or by all the means of civilized warfare. This class will embrace almost the entire army of patriots who are sacrificing all the comforts of life in the field for their country, and staking their lives for it upon a hundred battle fields, of all who are opposed to negro slavery or would readily sacrifice it for their country's good or for the preservation of the Union, and consequently justify the President's emancipation proclamation.

The character and importance of the presidential election to come off next fall is very clearly seen in the constituents of the parties to the contest. Let no one complain that injustice has been done to the democratic party by the seeming close affinity which has been given to it to those in rebellion. We have been unable to place it elsewhere. Indeed, in so vital a struggle as the one in which the country is now engaged there can be but two parties—those for the country and those

against it. There is here no middle ground—no spot for a party to act, and a party thus attempting to act would be forced to act upon the great issue, in contest by the other parties. Is the rebellion just? Then if just—they are for slavery as the chief corner stone—sympathizers, and for the dismemberment of the Union, they lack nothing but the manly element of courage to make themselves. If on the other hand they think the rebellion wrong they must be in favor of subduing it by such means as are potent. By force if necessary. By the destruction of slavery if required. This then fixes their identity with the Union party. This is a case of life or death with the Union; it must live or die. This being the issue all men and all parties must be for or against—on one side or the other. There will be but two candidates for the presidency. One will be for maintaining the Union at all hazards, and using every means of civilized warfare to accomplish this result, and all union men of every shade of opinion will be found sustaining. The other candidate will be found in opposition, and all the shades of opposition from the most timid to the most resolute, and daring rebel will be found sustaining this party and its candidate.

The result cannot be uncertain. The cause of the Union will be sustained and its candidate elected. This government is but in its infancy, its great mission of good is yet to be finished. Right and justice are upon its side. The down trodden and the oppressed of every land demands that the integrity of the great republic be maintained. God in the providential care exercised every where in the cause of justice will maintain this great and good Government.

The Ind. Daily Journal has been greatly improved in its mechanical appearance lately. Having new type and good paper, it makes a remarkably handsome appearance. The Journal has always been one of the ablest conducted papers in the West. Those wishing a good daily or weekly paper can not do better than to subscribe for the Journal. We will take pleasure in forwarding subscriptions at any time.

"Box" takes "Democratic Boy" in hands this week. We think "Box" can manage the young gentleman. At any rate, we are not afraid to entrust the case with him. We give "Democratic Boy" credit for stating his position clearly. He makes no attempt, we see, to assume false premises. "Box," we trust, will meet him fairly and squarely, as an honorable opponent.

A few days since Lewis Delman, alias Hughes, and Henry Hughes, two notorious counterfeiters, were arrested at Newark, O. These two men have, in connection with other parties, been for some time engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit postal currency. They had on their persons at the time of their arrest \$1,900 of the bogus stuff, mostly in pieces of the denomination of 50c. They will be examined in Cincinnati.

EXCITING RUMORS.—There were exciting rumors in the army of the Cumberland the first of this week. The Cincinnati Gazette in its summary of news says, that it was reported that the rebels had blockaded the river between Cleveland and London, and that John Morgan had crossed the Tennessee below with ten thousand picked men for a raid into West Tennessee. In the immediate front, in the direction of Dalton, there was no change, so far as known. Information had been received that the rebels had not proceeded very far with their fortifications at Atlanta. Negroes were being impressed to work on them. There was an impression at Chattanooga, as we learn by private advices, that the rebels were contemplating an advance against General Thomas. The Court house at Mobile had been destroyed by fire. The rebel papers were copying, with approval, Fernando Wood's speech in Congress, and they were also taking encouragement from the movements in favor of McClellan for the Presidency. A dispatch received from Huntsville, Alabama, since writing the above, reports, officially, that the rebel cavalry attempted to cross the Tennessee at three ferries, but were driven back by General Dodge's troops. This was doubtless the basis of the rumor of Morgan's movement.

"Democratic Boy." We are satisfied with the "refutation" of our "insinuations," given by this Ind. in the last "Banner," if he is. His article may, or may not, be a bait. At all events, we will venture to nibble at it. He admits that his party are making war against the Government and Administration, in vindication of its time-honored principles—the perpetuation, extension and protection, of slavery—and yet complains of being branded with treason. We know of no other name that would suit the case so well. This youthful exponent of democratic principles further admits, that the whole party believe in the "strictly righteous character of African Slavery," and intimates that he is prepared to make the truth of such doctrine manifest. Now, "Sonny," if your "daddy" is a Butternut, and don't fling you for telling the truth on the party, you need not fear that we will hurt you. And if you and your party sincerely believe "African Slavery" to be strictly righteous, all we have to say is, "go in, Bub, and tell us why."

The charge of "slandering" the Democratic party, we deny. That could only be done by saying the leaders of the party are honest and loyal—a thing we never dreamed of.

A "Democratic Boy" on "Box."

C. W. BROWN: "Box," in your last issue, gets in some as he doubtless thinks, felicitous hits on the "nigger question," the relative blameworthiness of the "Fire-eater," and the "Abolitionist," &c. The popular position of our party on the "nigger" is well known to be "conservative;" but the real position (which I candidly think ought to be publicly stated, though my friend Briggs of the "Press," Bingham of the "Sentinel" and a host of others think best not) of the Democracy is not generally, by outsiders, fully understood. As I, though a Democrat of the "strictest sect," am dealing candidly, I will state it in refutation of "Box's" positions.

The democracy holds the nigger as infinitely inferior to white men—a creature designed to labor—but happily adapted to the white man's necessities in aiding, by the leisure his labor affords the master, to develop the intellectual abilities of the white race to a degree unequalled under other circumstances. It is a fact in our country's history that the only brilliant, and well qualified statesmen of our nation have been gentlemen thus favored. The democracy, so long successful in our Governmental conflicts, and administration, owes its success to the ability of its Southern leaders—men ripe in experience, profound in wisdom, and unimpeached in patriotism, save by abolitionists!

We can, under existing circumstances, only regret the contingencies which have for a time, broken the power of these eminently suitable men, in the administration of our Government, and though the democracy may be branded with treason, charged with rebel sympathies, and denounced as enemies of mankind for so doing, yet they will hail with gladness the day—if mayhap it shall ever come—in which the power of our Government goes back into the hands of the few in numbers, but the mighty in abilities—the Southern gentlemen—the only true statesmen of our nation!

The sentimentalism "Box" displays in reference to the barbarities of slaveholders is quite common to men of shallow intellect, and over grown sympathies, and does not deserve, in a discussion, any further notice than a mere mention as evidence of his mental deformity. We suspect him to be addicted to drinking green tea, and reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin!"

In this paper, we give the full particulars of the escape of a number of Union prisoners from the Libby prison at Richmond, the place where so many of our brave Union soldiers have met with an untimely end. Several Indiana soldiers are amongst the number who escaped—Col. Streight of Indianapolis being one. Some made the attempt to escape but failed, were captured, and will doubtless be put in irons, and will meet with harder treatment, if possible, than ever before.

From the Indiana Journal.

Dug Out. Even a partisan military report cannot be always all bad. In General McClellan's there is a letter from the President which, short as it is, does a good deal to make the bulk better. Some time after the battle of Antietam the General sent a requisition for horses, giving a formidable list of the diseases that were making his cavalry useless, and adding, "The horses which are still sound are absolutely broken down from fatigue and want of flesh. I will also remark that the men in my command are much in want of clothing."

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Com.

To this the President replied in the following note which has the merit of saying more than the General desired in less space than has every probably been said by anybody:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., October 25, 1862.

I have just read your dispatch about sore tongue and fatigued horses. Will you pardon me for asking what the horses of your army have done since the battle of Antietam that fatigues anything?

A. LINCOLN.

Major-General McClellan.

A number of the 21st Indiana volunteers are now amongst their friends and relatives in this vicinity. Having reenlisted, they are at home on a furlough. They generally look well, and are confident in the belief that the rebellion is on its last legs, if indeed, it ever had any.

The Ind. Journal gives the following brief history of the 21st:

"The 21st, now the 1st Heavy Artillery, was organized at this place in July, 1861. It had nineteen months' experience as an infantry regiment, distinguishing itself as such on many a well-fought field. It went into the Gulf Department with Butler, and was the first infantry regiment to touch the wharf at New Orleans, on the 1st of May, 1862. It participated in the battles of Donaldsonville, Red Church, Baton Rouge, Sabine Pass, Port Hudson, &c. It has done a great deal of scouting, in the course of which a vast amount of valuable property was taken from the enemy. It was this regiment that captured the blockade runners at the mouth of Grand Caillou, and some valuable steamers on Red River, and took their cargoes to New Orleans. It suffered terribly in the great battle of Baton Rouge, on the 5th of August, 1862, losing one hundred and twenty-six killed and wounded, including many of its officers. In almost all the battle-fields of the Gulf Department the regiment has borne a distinguished part. Besides its infantry service and subsequent artillery experience, portions of it have done duty as cavalry and in the naval service.

From the Ind. Journal of Monday, the 22d.

THE NEWS.

Roddy's forces, according to official advices received at General Logan's headquarters, on Saturday, had attempted to cross the Tennessee in three columns, but had been met and driven back by the Union troops under General Dodge.

Over twelve thousand colored troops have enlisted in Tennessee. In Christian County, Ky., a large number of negroes are making their way to Clarksville to enlist.

Yazoo City has been captured, after three days' skirmishing, and is now held by the Federals.

Guerillas are still very troublesome in Tennessee, along the Mississippi river. When the steamer Julia passed up on the 20th the gunboats were shelling the woods at Waterproof, where they had burned three cotton gins.

From Sherman's expedition we have advices. At Pearl River he encountered 5000 rebels, who retreated precipitately, leaving in his hands their pontoons, two pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. The expedition reached Meridian in ten days from Vicksburg. General McPherson accompanies the expedition, leaving McArthur in command at Vicksburg. At Brandon he encountered the rebels under Polk, whipped him badly and took 12,000 prisoners. So says a rumor from Huntsville.

The rebels in West Virginia under Ferguson have suffered a defeat at the hands of Col. Gallup, who captured from him sixty prisoners, a large number of horses and all his supplies, beside releasing 1000 Union prisoners. Another force from Beverly has captured Dan Buskey and seventeen of his gang. The colored troops are to take a prominent part in the spring campaign in the Southwest.

The Potomac Army is to be consolidated into three grand corps, under Sedgwick, Hancock and Couch.

General Dick Taylor's forces, numbering 3000, on the 9th attacked our troops stationed opposite Natchez, but were repulsed with considerable loss and driven six miles. Next morning the attack was renewed, with the same result.

General Grover has captured a large number of cattle and horses, and cleared the country of rebel conscript camps in the vicinity of Lake Pontchartrain.

The bill giving Mr. Chase authority to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury will, it is thought, pass next week.

Two deserters from Mobile report 15,000 rebel troops there, and that the inhabitants have no fears that the Federal troops will take the city. Nothing is known of the revolt recently reported. A strong Union sentiment is waiting the protection of Federal bayonets to express itself.

Fort Smith advices say that Price had gone to Texas and Mexico on a sixty days' furlough, and it is thought by the army that he will not return. The mail between Fort Smith and St. Louis was robbed four times within ten days by bushwhackers.

Our forces have penetrated into Florida forty miles beyond Jacksonville. The rebels evacuated Lake City, a town half way from Jacksonville to Tallahassee. It is reported that Beauregard was marching toward the latter place.

General Benham, who was reduced from the rank of Brigadier-General in August, 1862, for attacking Secessionville against orders, has been restored to his rank and placed in command of an Engineer Corps in the Army of the Potomac—Judge Advocate Holt having decided that he did not break any orders, but obeyed them to the best of his ability.

The Emancipation Bill, just passed by the Legislature of Missouri, has been signed by Governor Hall much to the surprise of the Radicals.

James Brooks, of New York, has made a speech in the House, which has excited much interest. He said that as the North had armed the slave from choice, and the South from necessity, the abolition of slavery must be considered an accomplished fact, and that the war could be ended by October. Mr. Voorhees protested against these views and said he should take an early opportunity to answer them.

The Chicago Tribune has details of a fight twelve miles from Paducah, Ky., up the Tennessee, between a detachment of the 15th Tennessee Cavalry and Stice's guerrillas, in which Stice was killed (after firing six shots and throwing his empty pistol at the Federals) and his party scattered.

Two guerrilla Captains, Edmonds and Milligan, in pursuit of a party of Federals, met at Farmington, Ky., on the 5th, when a dispute arose as to which should command the expedition, ending in a quarrel which resulted in the killing of Milligan and the wounding of Edmonds. The citizens turned out, armed themselves and drove both gangs out of the vicinity, scattering them in every direction.

Later News.

Deserters continue to arrive within our lines in great numbers, and all agree in their accounts of destitution among the rebels. Two thousand deserters and refugees have come into Gen. Kelley's Department.

The rebels, it is said, will again attempt to drive the Army of the Potomac,

and force a battle on the old Bull Run battlefield.

The iron-clad building on the James river and at Charleston have proved a failure, and those not completed have been abandoned, and their armament has been removed to the fortifications at Charleston.

Of the Union prisoners who escaped from Libby, forty-three have arrived safely, and have been granted a thirty days' furlough to visit their homes; twenty-five have been re-taken, and forty-one have not been heard from.

A party of Mosby's band were surprised at Piedmont on the 20th by Maj. Cole, and routed with a loss of five killed and seventeen prisoners taken.

Our Mexican news by way of Arkansas is interesting. The Governor of Tamaulipas, failing to protect the American Consul during the fight at Matamoros on the 12th, General Herron sent a force into the city and escorted him and his family, together with a million dollars in specie, safely to Brownsville, without molestation from either of the belligerents.

A batch of rebel dispatches, received last night, state that General Polk is much censured for not fighting Sherman, and that Charleston is yet taking red hot pills.

Escape of Prisoners from Libby.

How it was Accomplished.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette. Captain William Wallace, of the 51st Indiana, (originally from Peru, Indiana,) who escaped from Libby Prison through the tunnel, arrived to day, and was on the floor of the House. He came nearly due north from Richmond till he reached our lines. He says they began digging the tunnel on New Year's eve, and only finished it the night before making their escape. The work was carefully concealed, even from the rank of their officers, for the reason that rebel spies are believed to be among them, clothed in our uniform, and professing to be prisoners from some of our regiments. The working party were all worn to the most solemn secrecy. They began back of the stone in a room on the ground floor, where a pile of ashes enabled them to conceal their work.

From this they dug into the chimney, and so down into the cellar. This cellar was filled with old rubbish, and also contained a pile of straw. They began their tunnel from this cellar, digging through the whole night, relieving one another by turns, and piling the dirt taken from the tunnel in a corner of the cellar, from which they had removed the rubbish. Every night before closing their work they would stamp this dirt down, to make it occupy as small a space as possible, and then cover it over with straw. They would then carefully black their boots and remove every particle of clay from their clothes, and after morning roll call spend the day in sleeping, for the double purpose of gaining rest and avoiding conversation with others.

Col. Rose, of Ohio, acted as chief engineer in managing the direction of the tunnel. They continued this way night after night till the evening before making their escape, when some negroes who were in the prison waiting on prisoners discovered what they were doing, but loyally kept the secret.

They dug in this way under an adjacent street, and finally came to the surface in a vacant lot, 50 yards distant. At the point where they were under the street, they were only four feet from the surface, and nothing but the tenacity of the soil prevented the tunnel from crumbling.

Toward the close they became alarmed about the pile of dirt excavated, and in order to make it occupy as little space as possible, they only made the tunnel large enough for a medium sized man to crawl through on his belly. When they came to attempt the passage, several of the men stuck fast, and it was with the utmost difficulty that some of them managed to work their way through.

It was owing to this delay that, comparatively, so small a number escaped. As it was, as many got out as possibly could till daylight came to check their operations. Many, however, started without any provision, and being compelled to stop at houses for food, were discovered. To this, and to their weakness from long continued privation, the recapture of so many is attributed.

Colonel Straight is expected here to-night, and Captain Wallace leaves for his home in Indiana.

Additional Particulars in Regard to the Escape of the Libby Prisoners.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Washington under date of February 17th, says:

"About half past eight o'clock on the evening of the 9th the prisoners started out. Col. Rose of New York, leading the van. Before starting they had divided themselves into squads of 2, 3 and 4, and each squad was to take a different route, and after they were out were to push for the Union lines as fast as possible. It was the understanding that the working party was to have an hour's start of other prisoners, consequently the rope ladder in the cellar was drawn out.

Before the expiration of the hour, however, other prisoners became impatient, and were let down through the chimney successfully into the cellar. Col. W. P. Kendrick, 2d Tennessee; Capt. D. J. Jones, 1st Kentucky cavalry; and Lieutenant R. Y. Bradford, 2d West Tennessee, were elected to go out last, and from the window Col. K. could see the fugitives walk out of the gate at the other end of the carriage house, and fearlessly move off. The aperture was so narrow but one man could get through at a time, and each squad carried with them provisions in a haversack. At midnight a false alarm was created, and the prisoners made considerable noise in getting to their quarters. Providentially, however, the guard suspected nothing wrong, and in a few minutes the exodus again commenced. Col. Kendrick and his companions looked with some trepidation on the movements of the fugitives, as some of them, exercising but little discretion, moved boldly out on the enclosure into the glare of gas light. Many of them were, however, in citizen's dress, and as all rebel guards were United States uniform, but little suspicion could

be excited even if the fugitives had been accosted by the guard. Between one and two o'clock the lamps were extinguished in the streets, and then the exit was more safely accomplished. There were many officers who desired to leave who were so weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel by main force, and carried to places of safety until such time as they would be able to move on their journey.

Once out, all moved out in different directions, each squad looking out for itself, and choosing what it thought the safest and speediest way to some point in the National lines.

The Libby Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—The escaped Union officers reached here this morning and go to Washington this forenoon. Accounts of their escape are full of thrilling interest, but for prudential reasons, many particulars are withheld from publication at present. They were fifty-one days making a tunnel. Having managed to find access to the cellar, they commenced working, relieving one another as opportunity offered. Their instruments were case knives, pocket knives, chisels and files. Twice they had to abandon their work, and commence anew, on account of the obstructions they could not pass. They had hoped to avail themselves of a culvert, but found it impracticable after getting through the wall. They disposed of the excavated soil by drawing it out in a spittoon, which they attached to a cord. This would be filled by the party at work in the tunnel and pulled out into the cellar by their companions, who disposed of it by spreading it in shallow layers over the floor, concealing it beneath straw.

The work was necessarily very slow. So close was the atmosphere in the tunnel that they could remain in it but a few moments at a time, and their candles would go out. At one time they got so near the street that a small hole, about the size of a stove-pipe, broke through, but fortunately this was not discovered by the guard and was of great service in admitting air, enabling them to prosecute their work more rapidly.

The tunnel, when completed, was about 60 feet long and opened into an old tobacco shed beyond the line of guards. As soon as they found the way clear they emerged slowly in squads of two and three, and sauntered off till they got clear of the guards, then making their way toward the Williamsburg road by the shortest routes. The darkness favored them, and the fact that the rebel soldiers whom they met were habituated to the army coat of Uncle Sam, which they had stolen from the supplies sent to our men by our government, was of great help to them, although they were attired in our army overcoats and many of them had their haversacks.

They found the national uniform a better disguise than if they had been provided with genuine rebel uniforms. In order to elude the persons whom they knew would soon be on their track, they scattered as much as possible. Many were their hardships and sufferings, and frequent were their narrow escapes from rebel cavalry, who the next morning were bushwhacking in every direction for them.

The joy which they experienced when they first caught sight of our troops sent out to keep them and protect them from their pursuers, cannot be expressed. To the officers and men of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry whom they first met, they express the most profound gratitude for their unbounded kindness, and also bear testimony to the gallantry with which these excellent fellows pursued the rebel cavalry and rescued many of them, men weary and fatigued, who there had been otherwise recaptured. There is good reason to hope that many more will yet come in safe.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—We learn through a citizen of Marshall that a shooting affray took place in that town on Saturday last which resulted in the death of a Copperhead at the hands of a Union soldier. The facts, as we learn them, are these: The soldier was at home on furlough; several of the Copperheads made his acquaintance, and tried by every means to induce him to desert, offering to pay his expenses to Canada. He finally agreed to their proposals, and they placed the requisite amount of funds in his hands to be used for the purpose indicated. He did not leave for Canada, however, nor did he refund the greenbacks furnished by his rebel "friends." This, of course, enraged the Copperhead contributors, and they determined to be revenged. Meeting him in a "grocery" on Saturday, they called him an abolition dog, Lincoln hireling &c., and finally succeeded in getting up a fight in which they expected him to come off second best. They were just a little mistaken in their calculation. The soldier drew a revolver and shot one of his antagonists through the bowels and side, causing his death about 24 hours after. He (the soldier) then left for his regiment, deeming it unsafe to remain longer where loyal men are so few and rebels so plenty. We did not learn the name of the deceased.—Paris (Ill.) Beacon.

\$1,037 00.

A Last Appeal!

THE County is behind, in the collection of Interest on the School Fund, the sum of One Thousand and Thirty-Seven Dollars.

The County for several years has been reported Delinquent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Collection of Interest. And under the law the County Board are compelled to draw an order on the County Treasurer for the delinquency of Interest. Will not, therefore, the Delinquent Borrowers payers of Putnam County this additional exorbitant as the books show you to be. Bring your receipts and your money, and let us have Putnam County free from the stigma of being delinquent.

Respectfully,
E. F. KEIGHTLEY, Auditor.

FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS AND SHRUBBERY.
ALL PERSONS WANTING TREES TO plant out the coming Spring, will do well to leave their orders early with us, as we are selling

Good Trees,
from a reliable nursery. (Feb. 25, 1864.)
BURNSIDE & KEIGHTLEY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, January 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The First National Bank of Greencastle, in the county of Putnam, and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to furnish a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The First National Bank of Greencastle, county of Putnam, and State of Indiana, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of Office, this twenty-seventh day of January, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
(Seal.)

First National Bank.

GREENCASTLE, January 1st, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors will be held at its Banking House, on Thursday, the 3d day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open during the hours of ten and two of said day.

JEROME ALLEN, Cashier.

STATE OF INDIANA.

County of Putnam.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Samuel E. Parks, administrator de bonis emptis of the estate of William McMain, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of said decedent, his personal estate being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the June term, A. D. 1864, of the Court of Common Pleas of said County.

Witness my hand this 20th day of February, 1864.
MEL. McKEE, Clerk.

SECRET & TREASURY, ATTOR.

NEW MARBLE SHOP.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened a shop one door east of the Exchange Bank, where he is prepared to supply all liberal terms those who wish.

JOHN CRANE.

Shop on Indianapolis street, one door east of Exchange Bank.

TOMBSTONES OR MONUMENTS

manufactured from either AMERICAN OR ITALIAN Marble.

JOHN CRANE.

Shop on Indianapolis street, one door east of Exchange Bank.

Notice

To all those who are indebted to the Trust Funds.

THERE are several classes of Debtors to the Trust Funds of Putnam County, viz: Purchasers of land, Borrowers with mortgage security, and Borrowers with personal security. As the provisions of the law do not seem to be generally understood by the people, after a thorough investigation of the law I state the following facts:

All Purchasers of Land having certificates are informed that the time of the payment of the purchase money has in nearly all cases expired, and a reasonable time will be allowed them to present their certificates and receive deeds for the same. They lay themselves out to have the land repossessed and sold at gain.

Mortgage Borrowers are notified that the law requires the interest on all mortgages to be paid annually in advance. Many such borrowers are behind one, two and three years; and if prompt payment is not made in those several years in all other cases, I shall be compelled by law to sell all forfeited mortgages at once.

All those who know themselves indebted to the Funds by note are informed that all such notes must either be paid in full or secured by mortgage. The law does not authorize the County Auditor to loan money on notes of the kind and such notes must be paid.

To all Delinquents to the Funds a reasonable time will be allowed for coming up to date and settling. If not settled or arranged earlier, the law must take its course.

E. T. KEIGHTLEY, Auditor.

Dec. 10 1863—2m.

First National Bank

OF GREENCASTLE, IND.

Capital Stock \$125,000.

AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

DIRECTORS,

THOS. C. HAMMOND, President.

T. W. Williamson, John A. Matson,

James F. Darnall, Richard M. Hazlett,

Local Matters.

GREENCASTLE TIME-TABLE.

Table with 2 columns: Going North, Going South. Rows include train numbers, departure times, and agents.

Turnpike Notice.

A meeting will be held at the School House near Abel McCarty's, on Saturday, February 27th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to take means to extend the turnpike from Greencastle South.

Many Citizens.

February 15, 1864.

On Monday evening last, as a company of veteran returned soldiers were waiting the train on the Terre Haute Railroad, at the Junction West of town, two Butterflies came along in a wagon. Seeing the soldiers, they thought it a good opportunity to display their colors or make known their sentiments. So, they hurried at the top of their voice or Jeff Davis, their patron political saint. This was too much to be quietly brooked by the soldiers. They accordingly pursued the rebel sympathizers, and catching them, administered to them a severe rebuke. Soldiers who have been engaged during the past three years in dispersing the rebel hordes, who, if they add the power, would lay our whole country in waste, will not stand idly by when he praises of the principal traitors in our country are being sung by those allied to them in sympathy and feeling.

A young man by the name of Fuell, lately from Kentucky, was killed by John Smith, in Franklin township, in this county, on Saturday last. The weapon used was an axe. Hard feelings were engendered between the two by a girl to whom both professed attachment. Fuell, said to be a quarrelsome man, and had made many threats against Smith, stating at he would kill him, &c., and on Saturday called on his rival who was in the woods chopping wood, for the purpose, as supposed, of putting his threats into execution. Advancing upon his antagonist in a menacing and threatening attitude, Smith raised his axe, and inflicted a or three severe wounds in his abdomen, causing his death in about sixteen hours after the occurrence. Smith, it is said, is a well disposed peaceable young man, and is probably justified in the eyes of the law in the act he has committed.

Mr. David Dozier, a practical and experienced watch maker, will hereafter be at Mr. D. M. Spurgin's establishment, up stairs in the new building just of Williamson's store, where he will at all times prepared to accommodate people to anything they may desire in jewelry. Watches and clocks repaired, jeweled mended, and all work warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no wages.

Colonel Mahon, commandant of the months men, is now at home. A number of his men are also here. They have returned after their time. Several of them, earn, intend to re-enlist. All appear in good health.

Mr. A. E. Noble, wife of Rev. J. H. Noble, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, departed this life on Thursday, the 18th inst., at the family residence in this place. She was highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

"Contest performance" took place at College Chapel on Monday evening between the Platonean and Philog. Societies of Indiana Asbury University. The young men engaged in it fitted themselves creditably.

A so called Democracy hereabouts beginning to chuckle over the idea there is a prospect of a split amongst unconditional Union party. They not take much encouragement from source. The great Union party of country will be a unit after the National convention which will again place old rail splitter in nomination.

A riot occurred at Bala, Ind., on Friday night last, the being returned soldiers, on one and on the other a portion of those who have not much sympathy Union soldier or the cause in which engaged. Some four or five shots fired, but no one, we believe, was injured. The difficulty occurred out the use of a room.

parations are being made for the gateway of the old building once occupied by Wm. H. Thornburg as a dry store, preparatory to the erection of a three story brick building by J. Cohn, the clothing merchant.

At the time of going to press, we had no intelligence relative to the action of the great State Convention which assembled at Indianapolis on Tuesday, further than that the attendance present were immense.

On the second Tuesday in March the legal voters of New York will meet in their several election districts to vote on the proposed Constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to secure the right of suffrage to citizens of that State in the military service of their country. Let our readers mark the vote of the Peace Democracy.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Feb. 17th. Beef Cattle were sold at from \$8 to \$10 per 100 lbs. for common and good, and from \$11 to \$13 for prime and extra.

New York Cattle Market—Feb. 17th.—The very best on sale to-day (says the Tribune), 13 and 14 cts. per lb.; that generally rated first quality, 11 1/2 to 13 cts. The Tribune remarks that beef cattle are higher now than for a number of years.

MARRIED, On the 16th day of February, 1864, by Rev. Daniel Shonkwiler, Edgar P. Kellam of Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Loyd, of this county.

On the 21st day of February, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father in this county, by Rev. J. M. Greene, MARSHALL A. MOORE, Mayor of the City of Greencastle, to Miss HARRIS, daughter of Mr. Reuben Ragan.

Accompanying the above notice, came a fine cake and a "greenback." May his honor, our worthy and efficient Mayor and his beautiful and accomplished bride, realize all their just and reasonable expectations.

Marriage Licenses Issued To, Fountain R. Bence and Kate Netz, on the 17th of February.

Spencer C. Monnett and Mary E. Robinson, on the 18th.

John M. Bowman and Sarah Jane Smith, on the 22d.

Thomas J. Sutherland and Mary J. Bigham, on the 22d.

Banner Receipts.

The following persons have paid the amounts opposite their names for the Banner, since last week:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes Mrs. Brock, Lafayette Atkinson, A. J. Burks, Z. H. Williams, etc.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

During the week ending Feb. 20th, 1864, as entered at the Recorder's office, at Greencastle, Indiana.

James H. Farmer to James Houck, lots in R. R. Greencastle, for \$1000. Horace Bassett to James Houck, lots in Silvers' survey R. R. Greencastle, for \$150. Jacob Wallis to James Perkins, land in Jackson tp, for \$275. Wm. M. Scott to James Adams, land in Mill Creek tp, for \$160. David Scott to James Adams, land in Mill Creek tp, for \$1040. Samuel Osborn to A. L. & A. M. Goodbar, lots in Carpenter's survey, for \$30. A. L. Goodbar to A. M. Goodbar, pt lot in Carpenter's survey, for \$150. A. M. Goodbar to A. L. Goodbar, pt lot in Carpenter's survey, for \$350. Wm. E. D. & Thos. L. Barnett to Zaring and Hoffman, land in Washington tp, for \$650. Julius Green to Hiram Busby, land in Marion township, for \$601 42. Samuel Osborn to Wm. C. Harris, lot in Carpenter's survey, for \$75. James W. Snook to Wm. C. Harris, lot in Carpenter's survey, for \$75. Cynthia A. Barnett to Zaring & Hoffman, interest in land in Washington tp, for \$1211 41. D. P. Farver to Peter Stoner, land in Madison tp, for \$600. D. E. Williamson, comr. to J. W. Brothers, land in Franklin township, for \$400. Jacob Pew to A. R. Fox, land in Washington tp, for \$600. Wm. O'Neal & S. R. Fitch to Julia A. Pilgrim, land in Marion tp, for \$400. Thos. O. Allen to Julia A. Pilgrim, lot in Fillmore and land adjoining said town, for \$200. J. Siddons & S. R. Fitch to Julia A. Pilgrim, land in Marion tp, for \$200. Mark Hanson to E. Thomas land in Russell tp, for \$2000. L. M. Forcum to Wilson, A. Forcum, land in Greencastle tp, for \$100.

Greencastle Retail Market.

February 25, 1864. Flour—\$3.00 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs.; \$6.25 to \$6.50 per barrel. Wheat—\$1.10 and \$1.15 per bushel. Corn—In the ear, but little or none in market, would command high price, 75 and 80 cts. Corn Meal—\$1.00 per bushel. Clover seed—Wholesale, \$7.50, retail, \$8.50. Timothy—Wholesale, \$4.00. Butter—20 and 25 cents per pound. Eggs—15 cents per dozen. Beef—Green, City Butchers retail at 8 and 10 cts. per pound. Bacon—Hams, 10 cents; Sides, 8 cents; Shoulders, 5 cents. Lard—15 and 16 cents per pound. Potatoes—\$1.00 cents per bushel. Green Apples—50 cents per bushel. Dried Apples—\$1.50 per bushel. Peaches—45 cents per bushel. Beans—Dried, but few or none in market—would bring about \$2.25 per bushel. Onions—\$1.00 per bushel. Honey—15 cents per lb. None in market. Coffee—35 to 40 cents per lb. Chickens—5 cents per pound. Turkeys, 6 cts. Sugar—15 to 18 cents per lb. Molasses—75 cents to \$1.00 per gallon. Sorghum Molasses—50 cents per gallon. Tea—\$1.50 to \$2.00 per lb. Salt—\$2.00 per barrel. Wood—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per cord. Coal—15 to 18 cents per bushel. Coal Oil—90 cents per gallon.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters to any part of the United States, 3 cents for each half ounce or part thereof. Drop Letters, 2 cents each. All letters of this character must be prepaid by stamps at the rate of two cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof. Double these rates are charged when not so prepaid.

Valuable letters may be registered on application at the Post-office and the payment of a registration fee not exceeding 20 cents, to which is added the usual postage in stamps. Transient newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and all available printed matter, (except circulars and books,) 2 cents for each and every 4 ounces. Double these rates are charged for books.

Unsealed circulars (to one address) not exceeding 3 in number, 2 cents, and in the same proportion for a greater number.

Seeds, Cuttings, Roots, 4 cents for each 4 ounces or less quantity.

All packages of Mail Matter, not charged with letter postage, must be so arranged that the same can be conveniently examined by the Postmaster; if not so arranged, letter postage will be charged.

All postage matter for delivery within the United States, must be prepaid by stamps, (except duly certified letters of soldiers and sailors;) otherwise, double the above rates will be charged on delivery.

Letters to Canada, 10 cts. for each one half ounce or fraction thereof.

Letters to Great Britain or Ireland, 24 cents. Prepayment optional.

Letters to France, 15 cents for one fourth ounce. Prepayment optional.

Letters to other foreign countries vary in rate, according to the route by which they are sent.

CLOSING MAILS AT GREENCASTLE.

The Greencastle and Waverland mail, (daily) is closed promptly at 7 o'clock, A. M. The Eastern mail closes at 8 o'clock, A. M. The Southern at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. The Western, at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M. The Northern, at 3 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauding, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlock stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner. It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 458 Broadway, New York.

17 Indianapolis office, 453, Washington Street. J. R. M. ALLEN Agent, Greencastle Ind.

ATTENTION, BATTALION!

All men wishing to enlist in a tried Regiment, where they can serve their country to purpose, can now have the opportunity, by calling at Jones & Osborn's Drug Store, south side of the Public Square. I am here recruiting for the 31st Indiana—a noble body of men enlisted in noble work. Come and join us.

GEO. M. NOBLE, Lt. and Recruiting Officer. Greencastle, Feb. 11th, 1864—31

CANCERS CURED, OR NO PAY.

Dr. SWANK will be at the Jones Hotel, the 11th and 12th of each month, and will attend to the treatment of the various kinds of chronic diseases, and especially cancers, with successful treatment of which he is scarcely excelled by any Physician in the West—he cures them or charges nothing for his services. We have no doubt but that the Dr. will render general satisfaction to his patients, as he is a regular graduate of one of the best Reform Medical Colleges in the United States, and stands high as a Physician in his profession; he has also an experience of some twenty years in practice, but the Doctor's reputation is too well known to need any recommendation.

The Dr. discards the use of all poisons making use only of innocent and effectual remedies, selecting and preparing his medicines himself. They are pleasant to take, not sickening nor debilitating, but bracing, and consequently patients are not deprived of doing moderate labor, as he requires a sufficient amount of exercise to promote health.

The Doctor deals honestly with his patients; if he thinks he cannot benefit them he will tell them, as it is no Physician's interest to deceive his patients; he carries a full supply of medicine, and charges low for his prescriptions. See his Circulars which contain thirty-five or forty certificates of cases of Cancer he has cured. He has more than a hundred Cancers, preserved in spirits, which he took out.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO. furnish a greater variety of Family Machines than any other Company. They Run Faster than any other. They are Kept in Order easier than any other.

They make Both Stitches—the Single Lock or Seam like both sides, and the Double Lock or Grover and Baker stitch. They Embroider. They do all kinds of Family Sewing. They make less noise than any other.

IT IS A FACT

That you can run Fine, Coarse, and Medium Cloth on the

GROVER & BAKER

With greater facility than you can on any other Machine. BURNSIDE & KEIGHTLEY, Agents, North west Corner Public Square, Jan 28.

FOR EXECUTIONS, Go to the Banner office, where they are found

"An Ounce of Prevention Better than a Pound of Cure."

BAD COLDS ARE CAUSED by having cold and damp feet. Call at the Greencastle Boot and Shoe Store and get a pair of fine DOUBLE SOLE BALMORALS, which will keep your feet warm and dry during the wet, muddy season. (Feb 11) JAS. H. ALDRICH.

THICK AND THIN SOLE Congress Gaiters for Ladies and Misses; also, Boots and Shoes of every variety for men, boys and youths, at the Greencastle Boot and Shoe Store. (Feb 11) JAS. H. ALDRICH.

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the estate of Henry Baker, deceased, has been declared insolvent, by the Putnam Court of Common Pleas, and that the same will be settled according to the WILLIAM B. WILSON, Admr. January 28th, 1864.

R. R. TOWN, M. D. J. F. DUCKWORTH.

Town & Duckworth,

Druggists

AND

BOOKSELLERS.

South-East Corner of the Public Square, (Next Door to Southard's.)

GREENCASTLE, IND.

HAVE now in store and are now offering for sale a large and well selected stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-

Stuffs, Domestic Dyes, Turpentine, Alcohol, COAL OIL, LAMPS, BURNERS, Chinewares, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting, Soda, Cream of Tartar, Glycerine, Crystaline, Hair Oils, &c., together with most articles kept in Druggists. Also,

PATENT MEDICINES,

&c. &c. &c. also, PERFUMERY IN GREAT VARIETY, consisting in part of Colognes, Handkerchief Extracts, Pomades, Combs, Crystalline Hair Oils, &c., together with most articles kept in Druggists. Also,

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

College Text Books, Common School Books, a fine lot of Juvenile's Toy Primers, Writing Paper and Envelopes in great variety and all sizes, Blotting Paper, Marking Paper, Copy Books, Pens, Penholders, Ink, Inkstands, Rules, Blank Books of all kinds,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

great variety. Pictures, Paintings and Steel Engravings, Diaries for 1864, &c., with every thing usually kept in Book Stores. Thankful for past favors we wish a continuance of custom from our numerous friends, feeling confident we can sell as cheap as any in this market. (December 3, 1863—2m)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Putnam County, to be held at the Court House in the City of Greencastle, on the first Monday in March, 1864, a Petition will be presented to said Board, by the Common Council of the City of Greencastle, praying for the annexation to said City of all the territory, tracts and parcels of land included in the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the North line of the original survey of the Town (now City) of Greencastle, where the east line of the Crawfordville road (Jackson street) crosses said line, and running thence north, six degrees and thirty minutes west, three and eight hundredth chains to a stake; thence north eighty four degrees and forty five minutes east, twelve and five hundredth chains to the Bainbridge road; thence south, five degrees west, three chains eighty-two and a half links to the said north line of Greencastle; thence west with said line eleven chains and fifty links to a half link to the beginning, containing four and fifty-seven hundredths acres.

By order of the Common Council of the City of Greencastle: HENRY G. HOUGH, City Clerk. Attest: MARSHALL A. MOORE, Mayor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Putnam County, to be held at the Court House in the City of Greencastle, on the first Monday in March, 1864, next, a Petition will be presented to said Board, by the Common Council of the City of Greencastle, for the annexation to said City of all the following lots and parcels of land, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the original survey of the Town (now City) of Greencastle from the sixteenth section where the east line of the Crawfordville road (Jackson street) crosses said line, and running thence west with said line eight chains and fifty links to a stake; thence north, six degrees and thirty minutes west, six chains and twenty-seven links to the south west corner of the Northern enlargement to Greencastle, known as the Daggy survey; thence east with the south line of said Daggy survey, eight chains and fifty links to the east line of said Crawfordville road; thence south with the east line of said road six chains and twenty-seven links to the beginning, containing five acres and thirty-three hundredths of an acre.

Also, the territory in the following boundary, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the east line of the Crawfordville road, eighty eight links east of the southeast corner of the Northern enlargement to Greencastle (Daggy's survey); and running thence west with the line of said Crawfordville road, eight chains and fifty links to the southwest corner of said Northern enlargement; thence north, six degrees and thirty minutes west, eight chains and twenty-three and a half links to the center of the track of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, thence northeastwardly with the center of said railroad track eleven chains and twenty-eight links to the east line of the Crawfordville road; thence south with the east line of said road twelve chains and forty-five links to the beginning, including said Northern enlargement to Greencastle, and all the ground belonging to said Depot and situated on the south side of said track, containing eight acres and eighty hundredths of an acre.

By order of the Common Council: HENRY G. HOUGH, City Clerk. Attest: MARSHALL A. MOORE, Mayor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Putnam County, to be held at the Court House in the City of Greencastle, on the first Monday in March, 1864, a Petition will be presented to said Board, by the Common Council of the City of Greencastle, praying for the annexation to said City of all the territory, tracts and parcels of land included in the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of lot number two in block number two in the Depot enlargement to the Town (now City) of Greencastle, and running thence north, six degrees and thirty minutes west, with the line of lot number three in block number two, and lot number one in block number one in said Depot enlargement, three chains and nine and a half links to the south west corner of said lot number one in block number one in said Depot enlargement; thence east, eight chains and eighty links to a stake in the Blooming-ton road; thence south with said road seventy-six links to a stake in the center of the main track of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad; thence south westwardly with the center of said track fourteen chains and eighty links to a stake; thence northwestwardly with Peck's enlargement to the Town (now City) of Greencastle, three chains and eighty-two links to an iron post at the corner of the Depot lot; thence northeastwardly parallel to said railroad nine chains to the beginning, containing three and eighty-eight hundredths acres.

By order of the Common Council of said City: HENRY G. HOUGH, City Clerk. Attest: MARSHALL A. MOORE, Mayor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry Baker, deceased, will, on Saturday, the 27th day of February, 1864, on the premises at Portland Mills, in the county of Putnam, and State of Indiana, between the legal hours of said day, sell at Public Sale, the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at Willis E. Moore's corner, in section six, in township fifteen, north of range five west, on the range line dividing five and six, thence with said line south two hundred and fourteen feet to a stake, thence east sixty feet to a stake, thence south two hundred and fourteen feet, thence east fifty-three feet to said range line, thence north with said line to the place of beginning,—all subject to the interest of said deceased. Payments to be made in three equal installments at 3, 6, and 12 months, the purchaser, securing his notes with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisal laws.

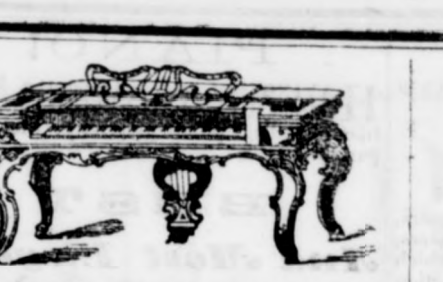
WILLIAM B. WILSON, Admr. Jan 28—4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Fitts, deceased, will, on the 12th day of March, 1864, on the premises, hereafter described, situate in Warsaw township, Putnam county, Indiana, sell at public sale, the following land, to-wit: Fifty-five acres off of the west side of the north west quarter of section 7, town 13, range 4 west, subject to a mortgage to David Sublett of about \$1,235. Terms Cash. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. ELIZABETH FITTS, Admr.

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING THE

best stock of STEEL AND CAST PLOWS ever offered in this market. DORSEY & ANDERSON. Feb. 4, '64—3m.



PIANOS!

FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS!!

I WILL be prepared to show off the best and finest assortment of Pianos ever brought here, of those celebrated

NUNN'S

PIANOS!

alone. Six fine instruments are now on the way. Their popularity is best attested by the large number already bought of me; also, the fact that they are selected everywhere in preference to all others. Parties intending to purchase would do well to call early, as I have already sold a number in advance of the arrivals. A saving of at least 15 per cent can be made by buying of Home Establishments, instead of buying abroad or of Travelling Agents. At home you can secure a reliable instrument, obtain a first class warranty, get together with the personal attention to the tuning, gratis.

N. B. The only Depot in Greencastle where a complete stock of all kinds of Musical Instruments

And Musical Merchandise

can be found. A call is respectfully solicited. L. KISSNER, Greencastle, Nov. 19, 1863.

LEE & SVIDER,

Are receiving a large and well selected Stock of Goods at their old stand, in the Ash building on the North side of the Public Square. They would respectfully invite the citizens of this city and vicinity to call and examine their goods, which consists in part of

GROCERIES,

WOODEN AND

WILLOW-WARE,

NOTIONS,

CONFECTIONARIES,

and a large assortment of

MEN'S, BOYS',

YOUTHS' AND

CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, FOR WINTER;

also, a general assortment of

WOMEN'S, MISSES,

AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

We will take pleasure in showing you our stock, and will endeavor to please. If you want good and cheap goods call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Greencastle, Nov 19, 1863—3m

100,000

POUNDS

OF

WOOL

Wanted

AT THE

PUTNAM

WOOLEN FACTORY

WE respectfully inform our Customers and the Public that the above named Establishment, located in South Greencastle, near the Terre Haute & Richmond Depot, is now in full operation MANUFACTURING Goods to Exchange for WOOL. We have purchased an

ENTIRE NEW SET OF MACHINERY

FOR MANUFACTURING,

which will enable us to DO OUR WORK on short notice, and in a manner, we flatter ourselves, entirely satisfactory. In the

MANUFACTURING

DEPARTMENT

We Make

Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cloths, Jeans, Satinets, Flannels (plain and plaid), Blankets, Stocking Yarn, Etc., Etc.;

All of which we manufacture by the yard, or on shares, at the most satisfactory prices. We have also on hand a large assortment of GOODS to Exchange for WOOL.

ROLL CARDING

A N D

CARDING AND SPINNING

Shall receive our most careful attention, and having one set of machinery for this purpose alone, we will be enabled to do our work on very short notice.

CASH

PAID FOR

WOOL.

Wool, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard, Hides and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Work. L. W. SINCLAIR. May 14, 1863—4m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry Baker, deceased, will, on Saturday, the 27th day of February, 1864, on the premises at Portland Mills, in the county of Putnam, and State of Indiana, between the legal hours of said day, sell at Public Sale, the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at Willis E. Moore's corner, in section six, in township fifteen, north of range five west, on the range line dividing five and six, thence with said line south two hundred and fourteen feet to a stake, thence east sixty feet to a stake, thence south two hundred and fourteen feet, thence east fifty-three feet to said range line, thence north with said line to the place of beginning,—all subject to the interest of said deceased. Payments to be made in three equal installments at 3, 6, and 12 months, the purchaser, securing his notes with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisal laws.

WILLIAM B. WILSON, Admr. Jan 28—4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Fitts, deceased, will, on the 12th day of

HUMOROUS ITEMS.

A Dutchman's Complaint.

I dinks much about de war, und de draft, und de rebels, und all about dese dings. I dinks about em more as about anything else. Sometimes I sets mits myself all day on de front stoop, und smokes, und drinks hard cider, und does noting else all day. I den my wife she gife me de tuffel for drinkin so much, und ses I vos petter go und ses attar Jacop, our hired man, und not bodder my head mit more as I can understand. But I tells her what shall vomeen komer about war? better she goes und minds her own piseness. I dubbles myself more about Abraham as about Jacop.

Ven I gits tired mit dinks on Hians Butterfoos's tavern, und I dinks dere, und I tells my obinion, und some oder one tells his obinion, und we makes him out together. De oder day begins de draft. Dat bodders me agin. Some goes in for de draft, mostly dem as is too old, und von't be took demself; some goes agin de draft, und some don't know vich way to go, but ony goes round und round, und gets boddered like dam so as I do.

But, nefer mind, I dinks I must find dis ding out, und down I goes to Hians Butterfoos und hears de fellers blo. I dinks make notin mit dat; dey all blos some oder way, und I dinks dey telf him rite in der own minds. So I begins und asks a questhun; und I ses to Bill Puffenstok:

"Vot you dinks von de draft, dat it is right?"

And ses Bill: "No, I dinks it ain't right."

Vell, I don't beleives him, caus he sheated me vonce mit a plind mare he sells on me. So I dries agin und sheeps mit Frith Hoekensplicker.

"Fritz," I ses, "vot do you dinks von de draft, ef it is right or not?"

And Fritz, he ses, dat he "dinks it is shut so as it ought to be."

But I don't beleives him neider, 'cause he run'd aginist me last year for de peace of shustice, und dey make him de peace—dat is de shustice. Und he ish no more good for shquere as my old cat.

So I gifs up askin somebody, und make him out myself. I dinks in dis shlytle de reason dey go mid de draft, is becos dey want sojers. Ef dey don't get no sojers den dey can't bring on de war. Ef dey don't bring on de war den dey don't lick de rebels. Ef dey don't lick de rebels den de rebels licks dem. Ef de rebels licks dem den we all go to ter tyfel. Dat's de peety straight. So much.

Now I must dink of some oder; vot is de next ding? I dink dat's all rite; but now I shotts someding else comes doe.

Let me sees. Oh, yes; dry hundred dollars—dat's de ding—day all blos about de dry hundred dollars. I dinks so myself. Dry hundred dollars don't lick de rebels no more as dry hundred cents. Vot's de goot mit dollars? Petter a good, smart sojer, like my Shorge, he licks de rebels more as six hundred dollars, yes. Now I knows more as Bill Puffenstok und Fritz Hoekensplicker, both togodder. We want de sojers not de money. Dat's where de bodder is. We putty soon makes money enuff; but paper sojers ony goot mit wooden guns, so when de draft comes und ven men ses here is dry hundred dollars, I shays behind und don't fight de rebel, den if I was de draft I takes dat man by his preeches und I says go to tuyvel mit your dollars and come along mit me like some oder man as has got no dollars und don't like to go sojerin so bad as not you do; ven pretty soon I gits so much as I wants, dat's my idears. I tells my old woman if dey drafts me I goes myself. To be sure, I don't dink dey vill caus I am more as fifty years; but nofer mind, I should go a long while, like my Shorge ony dere's two dings I don't like, und one is de marshin und de udder is de fittin. I sooner marches down to Hians Butterfoos und fights dere, Ef sheff Davis comes dere on me, I gifs him dem you petter had beleve; but ef I goes to Richmond, may be sheff Davis he gives me dam. So anyhow, I shays home. De oder day, my Shorge he comes back mit a furrow. He is so much a corporal as ever he vas, und I sheeps mit him about dese dings, und I gifs you now walt he sees:

"Shorge," I asks him, "you've bin mit de rebels und mit de army, und mit Ott Abe, und dese fellers vot you dinks von dis draft dat all de beebles blos about?"

Und he sees to me: "Oh, tunder!"

Well, dat's his obinions. Maybe he shall know somedings to. He's pretty smart since he goes for a sojer. He shears like a man six foot high, und calls mudder "olt woman," und he calls me "cap," und he kisses de gals, und he calls Jacop "dam fool." I dinks he gets some high offs before de war is gone.

GOTTIEB KLOBBERVOSS.

THE "MUELL."—Somebody (who is near relation to Artemus Ward, we judge) gets off the following on that very useful but much abused animal, the mule:

The air like sun men, verra korrupt at hart; I've known them to be good for six months jist to git a chance to kick somebody. I never owned one and never mean to, unless there is a United States law requir it. The only reason why they are pashnut, is becase they are ashamed of themselves. I have seen dedicated muells in a circus—they could kick tremenjis. I would not say what I am forced to say agin the muell if his birth weren't an outrage and he ain't to blame for it. Emyt man who is villin to drive a muell, ought to be exempt by law from running for the Legislature.

Tha are the strongest kreators on airth, und the hevest accordin to their size; I heard tell of one who fell oph from the kanawl, und sunk as soon as he teched the bottom, but he kept rite on town the boat to the next steshan, breathin through his ears, which was out of the water 2 feet 6 inches. I didn't see this, but an auctioneer told me of it, und I never knowed an auctioneer to lie, unless he could make sumthing out of it.

A vacant mind invites dangerous inmates as a deserted mansion tempts wandering outcasts to enter, and take up their abode in its desolate apartments.

"AMINTAB, who is cupid?" One of the boys. He is said to be blind as a bat, but if he is blind, he'll do to travel. He found his way to Aunt Nan's affections, and I wouldn't have thought any critter could have worked his way into such narrow arrangements with his eyes open.

PETERS, WEBB & CO'S

PIANO PORTES.

HAVING, for the last four or five years, been engaged in the sale of Peters, Webb & Co's OLD SCALE PIANOS, which have never failed to give entire satisfaction both to Professors and Players and to the public generally, and have for several years, been securely taken premiums in different parts of the country over those of the first class manufactured in the East, I now take pleasure in offering to the public their newly improved OVER STRUNG NEW SCALE PIANO PORTES,

which are considered to be very far superior to their old ones, as the new instruments are some three inches wider than the old, increasing the size of the sounding board proportionately, while the bass strings pass over those of the middle and treble reaching to a part of the sounding board where a greater freedom of vibration is obtained, at the same time giving greater length and size of string which of course produces a heavier and deeper tone. And as Peters, Webb & Co. are the only extensive wholesale manufacturers of Pianos anywhere in the whole western country who have every facility for procuring the proper material and of seasoning the same in a proper manner to withstand the influences of the weather of this western climate, it is not just and reasonable to suppose that their Pianos possess in a much higher degree those essential qualities, than those of any other make in the country. They have heavy wooden frames over which is placed a very heavy iron frame, rendering it impossible for the instrument to get out of tune except by the natural stretching of the strings. The action is most simple in its construction, causing some little less wear and the task of the tuner of regulating and tuning is consequently easy in the extreme.

I will give below a few (and will from time to time insert others) certificates of practical Pianos, which have had long experience in tuning and regulating Peters, Webb & Co's Pianos, as well as those of Eastern manufacture generally, and have kindly furnished us with certificates of the result of their long experience.

LET Those who want a first class instrument and at low figures, would do well to call and see those kept by me as my prices are very low.

LET INSTRUCTION BOOKS of all kinds sold as low as they can be bought at any place East or West, and the only place in the West where you can find Sheet Music of the latest publications. Rooms on South Side of the Public Square. T. J. JOHNSON.

CERTIFICATES:

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 1, 1863.

The undersigned, practical Piano Forte Tuner, residing in Evansville, Indiana, has had many years experience in tuning Piano Portes. He considers those from the house of Peters, Webb & Co., as unequalled in the respect wherein the chief value of the instrument consists. They wear well and are less liable to get out of tune than any other instrument with which I am acquainted. I am convinced that there is no better Piano to be had in this country. C. W. WARRAN.

Louisville, Ky., July 23.

Having had many years experience with Peters, Webb & Co's Pianos, I can with confidence, recommend these instruments as not to be surpassed for durability, for richness, depth of tone, and for remaining in tune, by the action of any other manufacturer. J. B. BAKER, Piano Forte Tuner.

Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1863.

For the past ten years I have followed my profession—that of tuning and repairing Piano Portes—in the State of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. I have necessarily had abundant opportunities to examine the various makes of Pianos in general use throughout the country, and my long experience has taught me to distinguish the peculiar excellencies and defects of each. In the course of my professional tours in Pennsylvania and Ohio, I had been in the habit of selling Pianos to those who needed them. These instruments I purchased from reputable Eastern makers. It is only five years ago that I came across instruments made by Peters, Webb & Co., of Louisville. I was much surprised to find that the Piano made in the West could see equal to the very best turned out in the old established eastern factories. Since that time I have tuned many of these instruments, and I have sold them to professors, teachers and others, and in all cases they have given the most unqualified satisfaction. I regard them as decidedly the best instrument made in the country. They have both power and sweetness of tone and the most agreeable touch that I have noticed in any instrument. The action is perfect, both in finish and adaptation; it is not noisy and it is not likely to get out of repair by years of constant service. No Piano that I have ever seen has bettered in time or retains its original tone better after years of usage. CHARLES F. MATTHEWS, Oct. 14, 1863.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

CLOTHING, To Suit Everybody!

LEVI COHEN has just opened a splendid assortment of all kinds of

CLOTHING,

In Thornburgh's old building, on the corner of the Ash Block, where he invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. His stock is the largest ever brought to this market, and consists of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS and CAPS, and FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

LET Don't fail to give him a call and examine for yourselves, before buying elsewhere. You can't fail to be suited! Greenastle, Ind., Oct. 3, 1863.

FOR SALE—A large Farm, well situated, one of the best, all enclosed and in grass and good cultivation; houses and out-houses, orchards of selected bearing fruit, plenty of shrubbery, lasting running water, barn, carriage house and wood house; near Rail Road. The farm is susceptible of division if necessary. For description and terms apply to

W. H. THORNBURGH, Real Estate Agent, March 19, 1863.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING in the line of Handkerchiefs, Extractions, Colognes, Flavoring Extractions, &c., call at

TOWN & DICKWORTH'S, Drug and Book Store.

BLANK DEEDS, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONSES and all kinds of

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS, For sale at the Post Office, Greenastle, January 16th, 1862.

CHICKORY SEED, THE only good substitute for COFFEE, for sale at DORSEY & ANDERSON'S, March 25, 1863.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, ss. Putnam County, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Lane, Administrator of the Estate of Myra J. Grooms, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, her personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said County. M. C. McKEE, Clerk, Jan. 7, 64.

O. C. P., Putnam County.

IF YOU WANT A PRESENT FOR A FRIEND for the holidays, call at

TOWN & DICKWORTH'S, Drug and Book Store, Dec. 3, 63.

A vacant mind invites dangerous inmates as a deserted mansion tempts wandering outcasts to enter, and take up their abode in its desolate apartments.

"AMINTAB, who is cupid?" One of the boys. He is said to be blind as a bat, but if he is blind, he'll do to travel. He found his way to Aunt Nan's affections, and I wouldn't have thought any critter could have worked his way into such narrow arrangements with his eyes open.

PIANO!

HAVING just returned from the Eastern Cities, I would hereby kindly inform my friends and the public generally, that I have purchased the

BEST

And Most Elegant

STOCK

of

PIANOS

and other

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS

Ever Brought to this State.

Visiting all the Manufacturers of Note, I made THE MOST CAREFUL

SELECTIONS,

And by paying, exclusively, the

CASH,

I can and will sell better

PIANOS

And on more satisfactory terms than they could be bought anywhere else.

LET To my already former stock of

CELEBRATED

INSTRUMENTS!

I have added those of several other First Class MAKERS, therefore warranting to every purchaser an

Unsurpassed in either

Quality or Cheapness.

All are cordially invited to call and hear those Pianos.

LET Price Lists and Circulars sent free to any address, upon application.

The highest market price paid in exchange for second hand Pianos.

LET Pianos hired, exchanged, tuned and repaired.

Soliciting a continuation of former favors from my Friends and the Public, I remain Respectfully,

March 18, 1863—J. M. KISSNER.

DOCTORS

PITCHLYNN & WILCOX,

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of Greenastle and vicinity.

Special attention given to operative surgery; diseases of the Eye and diseases of women and children.

Settlements required by cash or note when the case is dismissed. [July 2, 1864.]

CHRISTMAS

Is Coming!!

YOU WILL FIND SANTA CLAUS on hand at

J. F. DANIELS'.

He has brought on a very nice stock of

JEWELRY,

which he will sell low enough to warrant your purchasing and making presents to your friends. It consists of

Round Jet Sets,

Round Gold Sets,

Earrings, Breastpins,

AND GOLD FINGER-RINGS.

Very nice doublet plated round sets, earrings, and breastpins; a nice assortment of Gentlemen's round breast pins, gold and double plated, Vest Chains and Guard Chains, SILVER PLATED TABLESPOONS, Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, and forks, and a very nice rubber hand knife, to make presents to your wives.

The girls can purchase for the boys, But as it's fashionable this year, For the boys to make presents to their dears, Then call at DANIELS' and take a peep; Who'll sell you good goods very cheap. To Thornburgh's Block, I keep next door, Come old and young, rich and poor.

JOHN F. DANIELS, Greenastle, Ind., Dec. 17th, 1863.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the name and style of J. & J. H. HAWKINS, and will continue the retail

DRY GOODS BUSINESS, at the old stand of J. Hawkins, on the North side of the Public Square. Having increased our capital and facilities for doing business, we feel assured we can sell goods on as

FAVORABLE TERMS as any house in the place.

We take much pleasure in thanking the old friends and customers for favors shown the house heretofore, and earnestly solicit their patronage for the new firm.

J. & J. H. HAWKINS, Greenastle, Jan. 1st, 1864.

H. J. HILTON

HAS OPENED A SPLENDID

Assortment of the

Best And

Cheapest Clothing

that can be found in the country.

His stock consists of every variety of

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,

to be found in any Clothing Store—together with all kinds of

Furnishing Goods,

All of which will be sold

CHEAPER THAN THE SAME CAN BE FOUND IN THIS MARKET.

Call and see for yourselves. Store on the North east corner of the Square, in the old Bank—Lately Town's Drug Store.

Nov. 3—J. H. J. HILTON.

For Sale.

SOME FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES for sale, near the City of Greenastle, consisting of 19, 38½, 44, 60, and 80 acre tracts, desirably situated. Purchasers will please call on

W. H. THORNBURGH, Real Estate Agent.

IF YOU WANT A FINE PICTURE call at

TOWN & DICKWORTH'S, Drug and Book Store,

Nov. 3, 63.

GREENCASTLE

FOUNDRY

&

MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, would say to Farmers, Mill owners and all concerned, that having increased our facilities for Manufacturing Machinery, we are prepared to furnish almost any thing in the foundry and machine line; such as

Mill Irons, Engines, Cold and Hot Water Pumps, Furnace Fronts, Grates, Bars, Stand Pipes, Governors, &c.; Penn's Patent Wheat

Drills, Sugar Mills, of six different patterns, Cider

Mills & Presses, Horse Fronts

Screw Cutters & Johnson's Patent Corn Shelter and Separator, the only

SHELLER that will shell, clean and separate the corn from the cob. Door Sills and Caps, Window Sills and Caps, Iron Fencing for

Yards and Groves, Iron Gates and Posts, Farm Bells, Sugar Kettles, Skillet and Lids, Dog Irons, Coal Grates, Cistern Taps, Hand Lathes, Saw Mandrels, Screw Plates and Dies.

Horse Powers, Repairs for Richmond Horse Powers and Threshing Machine,

warranted to fit, and at the same prices as at Richmond. We also sell the celebrated

RUSSEL

REAPER & MOWER,

AND

RICHMOND PLOWS!

Also, GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

LET For further particulars, see Circulars. All orders filled promptly, and all machinery warranted as represented. CASH paid for old Copper, Brass and Scrap Iron.

WM. D. WILSON & SON.

LET A small quantity of Pure Flax Seed to loan. [April 6, 1864.]

INDIANA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Office—Odd Fellows Hall, Up-Stairs.

Insures Dwellings, Household Furniture, Barns, Hay, Grain and Live Stock therein, against loss and damage by FIRE for the term of Five or Seven years.

Directors:

J. S. HARVEY, Indianapolis.

FREDERICK BAGGS, " "

C. C. OLIN, " "

JOHN BITTICK, " "

WM. T. GIBSON, " "

Officers:

J. S. HARVEY, President.

Fred. BAGGS, Vice-President & Treasurer.

WM. T. GIBSON, Secretary.

C. C. OLIN, General Agent.

References:

Wm. A. Peale, Secretary of State, Indianapolis.

M. Fitzgibbon, Merchant, Indianapolis.

Andrew Wallace, " "

James M. Ray, Cashier Bank of State, " "

Joseph Locke, Esq. of Locke & Bro., " "

R. A. Fletcher, Esq. of Fletcher & Bro., " "

E. J. Peck, President T. H. & F. R. Co. " "

Harvey D. Scott, Esq., Terre Haute. " "

J. E. McDonald, Atty. at Law, Indianapolis. " "

M. C. Culver, Esq., Tippecanoe. " "

Oliver W. Hill, Pittsburg, Ind. " "

John Peterson, Richmond. " "

Stephen Wiggins, Richmond. " "

John Morrison, Shelbyville. " "

O. P. Badger, Greenastle. " "

D. E. Williamson, " "

CLOTHING.

CUTTING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

I also have a good stock of Cloths, Cassimere, Sateenets and piece goods generally.

I am agent for the celebrated J. M. Singer's

SEWING MACHINE.

This is generally considered to be the best in use for every kind of sewing. Said Machines will be furnished in Greenastle at New York prices with freight added.

Thankful for the marked kindness shown me for the past twenty three years, by a generous public, I hope, by strict attention to business, to still share their confidence and patronage.

Greenastle, Feb. 5th, 1863.

N. B. I am sorry my necessities are such that I am compelled to call upon all who may be indebted to me for years or months, to call and pay, as I greatly need what is due me to enable me to renew my stock. Let none think me not included in the above, but if you owe me, take the words of Nathan to David to thyself, viz: "Thou art the man."

Respectfully, J. R. M. A.

NOTICE.